





# LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival Department of Details

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861:

Arrive.	Closes.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.
4:40 P.M.	12:30 M.	12:45 A.M.
12:40 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
Milwaukee, through,	6:30 P.M.	10:45 A.M.
6:50 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Madison and way,	12:40 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
12:40 P.M.	4:00 A.M.	4:30 A.M.
Riverside and way,	5:20 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.		
Orlando and Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 7 P.M.; closes Saturday at 4 A.M.		

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

## Tax on Flour.

Some anxiety is manifested by manufacturers of flour in consequence of the proposed tax of ten cents on each barrel, by the government. This grows out of the advantage which Canadian millers will have over our millers, on account of the misnamed reciprocity treaty with that province. Their flour is admitted free into this country under that treaty, and hence they will have the advantage over us in the manufacture of flour, just the amount of the tax of ten cents upon each barrel imposed on this side of the line on our manufactured article. This will discriminate against our millers, and it is contended, drive them out of the market, as the amount of the tax is just about the average profit on each barrel.

If this is a correct view of the subject, it is a matter that should be attended to without delay by the flour manufacturers throughout the country. As that business is largely prosecuted in this city, and in several places in this county, the especial attention of those interested here should be directed to this subject, and proper representations made to the committee of ways and means in congress, that the threatened evil effects of the tax may be avoided.

The millers of our city are not alone interested, but also the producers of wheat. It is a fact that Janesville is the best local wheat market in the state. Higher prices are paid here than elsewhere away from the lake shore, and this is occasioned by the competition of the millers in our wheat market. Strike their business out of existence and it would reduce the average price of wheat in this market to a considerable extent, and the less would fall upon the farmer. Incidentally we are, therefore, all interested in this matter, as upon the prosperity of the wheat growers depends that of every other kind of business in this region.

A MEMBER OF THE LIGHT GUARD FOI SONEN.—We regret to learn by telegraph, to-day, from Washington, that Sergeant A. L. Cuits, of company E, Wisconsin Fifth, has been poisoned, by drinking water from a well into which poison had been thrown by the rebels. Sergeant Cuits, belongs to the Light Guard, of this city, and is highly esteemed by his comrades and by all who know him. We trust we may yet hear of his recovery.

Private Williams, Co. K., Dunn County Rifles, was also poisoned at the same time. It is feared that neither will survive. The atrocious barbarism which characterizes the cowardly mode of warfare adopted by the rebels, comes home to us in its full force when one of our own friends falls a victim to their assassin like propensities.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NOMINATIONS.—The delegates from the several fire companies of this city met last evening, at No. 3's engine house, and unanimously nominated James Hemming for chief engineer; John W. Bolton and John G. Spencer for assistants.

For the Daily Gazette.

The entertainment given by the Union Opera and Ballet Troupe last evening was a great success. Carolista upon the tight rope was the great feature. Her dancing was perfect and equal to anything seen here. Their entertainments are repeated to-night and Saturday.

A BEAUTIFUL STORE.—The new store into which Webb & Lee have removed (the former banking house of John P. Hoyt & Co.) is one of the best and most tastefully arranged establishments in the country. Their rich stock of goods is displayed to great advantage, and it is a genuine satisfaction to a lover of beauty and good taste to visit their new quarters.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The April number of this magazine has been published, and sustains its old reputation. We will furnish the magazine and our large weekly paper one year for \$3.50. By this means, Godey can be obtained at \$2.00.

HARVEY GUARDS ELECTION.—The Harvey Guards belonging to the 17th regiment held an election of officers last evening at Camp Randall with the following result: Captain, Patrick Geraghty; 1st Lieutenant, Charles Edward Furlong; 2d Lieutenant, Peter Smith.

This fine company numbers 115 men which have mostly been enlisted in Racine county by the captain and in Dara by the 1st Lieutenant. It is an ably officered and well manned company, and favorably compares with the other fine companies of the gallant 17th regiment.—*Madison Patriot*.

A large number of the men in Capt. Geraghty's company were enlisted in Janesville and Beloit. These places are not generally considered as located in either Racine or Dara county.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The village heretofore known as Hanchettville, in Dane co., will hereafter be known as Marshall. The Post Master General has directed the name of the post office to be changed from Hanchettville to Marshall, to correspond with the late alteration.

For the Daily Gazette.

Editors GAZETTE:—Hearing it stated to the prejudice of John H. Wingate that he is not a candidate for the office of treasurer of this city, this spring, and knowing whereof I speak, I take this method of contradicting such statement, and announcing that Mr. Wingate is a candidate for said office at the coming election.

Janesville, March 14th. VOTER.

The rebels pretend to think that their flying forces have at length come to a halt. Ab, but the thing their leaders are coming to is a halter.—*Louisville Journal*.

Keep Your Feet Dry

By using the Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE WISCONSIN SICK ON THE POTOMAC.—We find in the Washington City Union and Army Reporter, of the 1st inst., the following list of Wisconsin volunteers in the several hospitals:

Hospital, Alexandria, Va.—Jerome B. Angel 2d, Henry Wheeler 2d, J. B. Peters 2d, John Ryan 2d, Daniel Motley 2d, John 2d, Michael Lulu 2d, Charles Shaft 3d, Benj. Alspaugh 3d, Abraham 3d, Henry Kemper 3d, Hiriam Burns 5th, Harvey G. French 6th, Milton Gillet 6th, Henry D. Jones 6th, Sergeant Fred Foster 5th, John Cragg 5th, James Under Kofler 1st, Edward Thompson 3d, G. Booth 3d, John Dayton 3d, E. S. Thompson 3d, James Arnold 5th, E. C. Birmingham 5th, D. Hallister 5th, F. Lankins 5th, F. M. Russell 5th, E. A. Bottom 6th, Sergeant A. Fox 6th, M. T. Moore 6th, H. C. Matteson 6th, W. B. Ryer 6th.

Hospital, Annapolis, Md.—G. W. Griffith 2d, C. D. Ettinger 2d, S. B. French 6th, D. T. Jones 6th, G. Rosier 6th.

Hospital, Georgetown, D. C.—D. Thaddeus, D. 2d, J. Van Stork, D. 2d, P. McDermott, E. 2d, I. Fuller, E. 5th, A. Paine, I. 5th, W. Skinner, A. 1st, battery.

Columbian College Hospital.—E. R. Jones, E. 5th.

Hospital, Kalorama.—George Washington, C. 6th.

No Discount on Time

Pay Up! Pay Up!

All persons indebted to me must pay before the 15th Inst., or pay the cost of a forced collection in addition to the debt. No exceptions allowed.

BEN BOHNHEIM.

mrldawf

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMF & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, MARCH 11, 1862.

We make up prices as follows:—WHEAT—white winter \$5.00 per bushel, good tochoise milling spring \$7.00; shipping costs \$2.50.

CORN—pure white dent \$22.25 per 60 lbs. shelled, yellow and mixed lots 18.25c, and 18.50c per 60 lbs.

OATS—good local and shipping demand at 17.50c per bushel.

RYE—in good request at 25c per lb. per 60 lbs.

BAILLEY—choice samples in demand at 20c per 60 lbs., common dull at 20.25c.

DRESSED HOGS—quiet at 45.00c/lb. per 100 lbs. fat and heavy.

TIOTHY SWED.—firm at 1.25c/lb. per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—selling in small lots 20.25c per bushel.

BUTTER—good to choice 10.12c, broken 7.9c.

EAGUS—better supply at 10.00c per dozen.

HIDES—Green, to 50c/lb. Dry, 10.12c.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 65c/lb.; chickens, 4.50c/lb.

FOUR—spring at retail 2.25c, per 100 lbs.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Manassas Has Fallen,

SO ALSO HAS

KING COTTON.

OWING TO THE ABOVE FACTS

McKEY & BRO.

HAVE DETERMINED TO BE THE FIRST TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF

COTTON GOODS,

AND NOW OFFER, FOR THE

NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT THE ANNEXED PRICES, NAMELY:

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF BEST BRANDS OF DARK DRESS PRINTS

10c PER YARD, OR 10 YARDS FOR \$1. SOLD THIS DAY IN JANESVILLE.

ALL OUR PRINTS AT 8c.

ALL OUR SE 5c PRINTS.

10,000 YARDS FULL YARD WHITE SHEETING AT 12.5c, SOLD BY US UNTIL THE LAST OF THIS CIRCULAR AT 10c, AND NOW OFFERED AT 8c, AND SO ON UNTIL THE LAST OF APRIL.

10,000 YARDS LINEN FACTORY NOW OFFERED AT 10c PER YARD, OR 9c FOR \$1.

WE WILL SELL IN THE

SAME PROPORTION

THE BALANCE OF OUR COTTON GOODS, NAMELY:

COTTONADES,

CANTON FLANNELS,

CHECKS,

TIKES,

PRINTS,

KENTUCKY JEANS

FARMERS' & MECHANIC'S CASSIMERES,

AND ALL THE

LEADING STYLES OF DOMESTICS

TO BE FOUND IN THE

THE MARKET.

THE ABOVE GOODS

WERE ALL

BOUGHT LAST AUGUST

FROM

FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT LESS

THAN THEY CAN BE

BOUGHT OF THE MANUFACTURERS

AT THE PRESENT TIME, AND

WE SHALL SELL THEM

AT LEAST

THAN THEY CAN NOW BE

BOUGHT FOR THE MANUFACTURERS.

WE SHALL SELL THEM

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FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

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# The Daily Gazette.

From the Tenth Regiment.

Camp A. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn., March 7, 1862.

As it is some time since I have written you, I thought I could not better occupy my time than in writing again.

I wrote last from Bowling Green, since which time we have moved forward, and taken the city of Nashville without bloodshed; but could any of the Wisconsines who witnessed the departure of the 10th from Milwaukee now see the decreased condition of it, they would certainly think we had done nothing but fight ever since we left Bacon Creek. When we arrived at this place there were but four hundred and sixty men fit for duty, the rest all being behind. This turnpike is the worst place to walk over I ever saw; it not only causes the feet to blister, but it lames them.

The first day's march from Bowling Green was through a hard rain storm, and to finish off the day's march with us, we formed a stream, caused by the rain, that was over knee deep. When we arrived at Franklin we were quartered in houses, where we soon had roaring fires, and were busily engaged in drying ourselves. We arrived there about two o'clock, after a march of near fifteen miles. Next morning the sun arose clear and bright, and we were soon on our way. We crossed the state line after going about seven miles. That day we marched fifteen miles, camping but a short distance from a small town called Michelville. In the night the wind arose and blew down a good many tents. Others were taken down to keep them from being blown down. Next day we marched twenty-two miles, and camped within ten miles of the city, without pitching tents, as it was the order to proceed next morning at three o'clock. Accordingly, at these o'clock we again started, the 10th taking the lead, but for some reason (unknown to me) when within two miles of the city, we were counter-marched two hours and camped. We staid in camp near two days, when we struck tents and crossed the river to our present quarters. The rebels didn't make anything by destroying the bridges, for we crossed just about as quick and easy as though the bridges were there. The river is full of steamboats, and more coming every day, loaded with soldiers.

The country we passed through is of the best kind, very rich and productive, and a good portion of it under cultivation. The general appearance of the country is that of thrift and prosperity. I saw some of the handsomest country residences that I have seen since I started. The only drawback on their perfectness is the inevitable fireplace and chimney. To one not accustomed to them they look old, and detract much from the beauty of a house. Nearly all the grounds are set out with cedar, nicely pruned, making a beautiful scene.

When we camped on the other side of the river, I went to a private house and bought my breakfast. The owner was a secessionist, and the only one I had seen or heard of (I have since seen several) who would avow himself as such. He said,

"There is no use in denying it, all are of the same stripe. When the first excitement first broke upon the seceding of Tennessee, a great many leading men swung rebel flags, brawled for Jeff Davis, and now these very men are the very first to turn Unionist, and were very officious in informing us who were rebels." As far himself, he despised such men. He paid \$15,000 for his residence; he did business as a produce merchant in Nashville. There was but little land attached to his place.

Those who write have to be very careful what they write, as no news of the movements or intended movements of the army is allowed to transpire. We get the Louisville Journal here, but the news is very meager.

When the railroad bridge was destroyed, there were one hundred and two cannon upon it, and they were all thrown into the river. Six miles below here there were eighty-two more spiked and thrown into the river.

The first week after we crossed horses, prisoners and deserters were constantly brought in. They reported the rebel army completely demoralized and useless, that it would be impossible for their leaders to prevail upon them to stand before us. How true it is, I cannot say. Our pickets have been twice attacked and driven in by marauding bands of Texas Rangers, whose lurking place was a small town, ten miles below here; but since the town has been taken everything has been quiet. One cavalry captain and an orderly sergeant were killed. The captain was killed outright; all his clothes taken, his money and sword taken; in short, he was completely stripped to his shirt and pants. When the town was taken, they captured a man with some of the captain's property upon his person. The 10th is out on picket now. Day before yesterday one of Gen. Nelson's division was shot, by sentence of court martial.

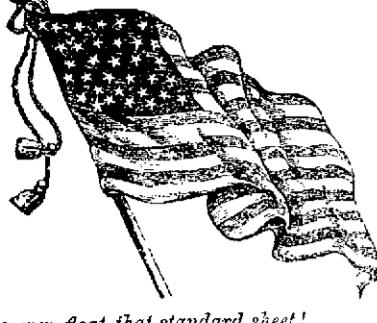
I have written all that is interesting, and have pretty nearly filled the sheet, so I'll close. I'm in good health, much better than when we arrived here. G. H.

USEFUL AS WELL AS ORNAMENTAL.—The Butterfield chivalry have at last become useful members of the military society at Camp Douglas. Heretofore they have considered that the name of enjoyment in the circumstances under which they are placed, was to eat Uncle Sam's rations and damn the abolitionists. Yesterday afternoon we noticed several squads at work with shovels and spades, endeavoring to cut a channel for the escape of water with which the camp is flooded.—*Chicago Journal*.

The garrison of the Virginia chivalry received an awful rebuke at Resaca. The Richmond Blues are composed entirely of young Virginia bluffs. After the battle great stories were told of their feats of daring and unexampled heroism. They were reported all killed but seven, and the Spartan band received high encomiums from the southern press. It now appears that the loss of the company was two killed and five wounded, and that their activity was principally demonstrated in an early runaway. Instead of great feats, they displayed great *fads*. They are all wind and no bottom.

Charles J. Faulkner, of Va., has written a letter in which he indignantly denies that he is a Union man.

Nearly 900,000 persons, four and a half per cent. of our population, are, says the Loudon Spectator, now receiving parishes; a terrible background to all our pictures of English prosperity.



Where the breeches fall, but falls before us!  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

**Suppressed Unionism at the South.**

After Nashville was taken and occupied by our troops, the accounts from there of the number of union men who appeared, occasioned a hope in the loyal states, that the secessionists in the south might be found in a minority, as our armies advanced.

The favorite theory was the original secessionists were a class of more vigorous and reckless people, who, although in a minority, had by their superior tact and will driven the more peaceable union men into rebellion.

We are constrained to believe, from reading an extensive correspondence from Nashville, that this is not the case, and that the "suppressed or dormant union sentiment" may be set down as a mistake. It is also a fact, to which all letter writers testify, that the union army, and especially its officers, have been particularly tender of the feelings of the people of Nashville, so that every opportunity has been given to promote a revival of the union sentiment. Private property has been respected, and no one not in the rebel army has been molested, no matter how strong his sentiments of hostility to the government might be.

It is true that at the beginning of the rebellion Tennessee voted strongly against secession, but gradually a change has come over the people, until they are nearly unanimous in favor of a southern confederacy. A letter writer says:

"A prominent union man and voluntary exile for six months past, who came up on the same boat with me from Fort Donelson, tells me that he has been amazed since his return to find how completely the secession madness has swept over the community, carrying away men whom he supposed no storm of fanaticism could ever shake from their allegiance."

This being the case at Nashville, we may well imagine the unanimity in favor of the rebellion which must prevail in the states further south. As our army advances amid such people as this, something more must be done, beside driving out the rebel army—a government of some sort must be left behind, and a power to sustain it. What shall it be? It can be nothing else, but a military government, with a standing army to enforce its decrees. To this complexion things will come, and we may as well now make up our minds to it, as to indulge in expectations not warranted by facts.

The contemplation of a large majority of the republic governed by absolute power, for an indefinite number of years, is not pleasant. It suggests dangers to the liberties of the whole country, which have always followed such a government, where it remains any considerable length of time. And it also suggests the enquiry if there is no road out of this dilemma. We believe there is none, except the absolute and immediate destruction, by the war power of the country, of the cause of the peril which surround the country—we mean the institution of SLAVERY. That is the curse and the only one, because it is the sole animating principle of the rebellion, and we can never return to our normal condition of a democratic republic without adopting it.

All other measures are mere palliatives, which will involve us deeper and deeper in trouble, which will finally end in the disruption of the republic.

We of the north-west have a greater interest in this subject than the east, because we are on the great Mississippi highway, which we have resolved shall never belong to a foreign power, and it becomes us to dispassionately consider how the rebellion may be crushed in the speediest and most effectual manner.

A SENSIBLE ASSEMBLY.—The assembly, on Thursday, tabled the senate resolutions instructing our senators and representatives in congress to urge the repeal of the fugitive slave law. The Journal states that all the democrats, Union democrats, and several republicans voted in the affirmative.—*Milwaukee News*.

If it pleases the News to put the democratic members of the assembly on record against a repeal of the fugitive slave law, we will find no fault with its taste. After urging the repeal of the state rights resolutions and the personal liberty bill, the vote against a repeal of the fugitive slave law (in which the democratic members of the senate preceded their political associates in the house,) demonstrates that the democracy represented and applauded by the News has lost none of its old love for slavery and abated nothing in its former servility to the slave power. By all means, let it be understood by the people of Wisconsin that the democratic members of the legislature and at least a portion of the democratic press of the state, are still the adherents and supporters of slavery and resist the repeal of the most infamous law of modern days.

As soon as we can see the vote on this question we will give the few republicans who have disgraced themselves the benefit of a public record of their position.

Nearly 900,000 persons, four and a half per cent. of our population, are, says the Loudon Spectator, now receiving parishes; a terrible background to all our pictures of English prosperity.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

Tug Leslie went down to Oquanto, yesterday, to bring a large scow, shears and machinery for removing the cannon from the abandoned rebel batteries.

A large number of shells have been

found in the rebel magazines. They were

neatly packed in fine sea weed, which is

said to be an excellent plan to keep the powder dry and prevent a premature explosion.

House.—After some debate the first section of the tax bill was amended by giving the commissioners of internal revenues the franking privilege.

A proposition to collect the federal taxes

through state machinery was for a long

time discussed, one side arguing that this

would be cheaper and better, and the other

that it was impracticable and worthless.

SENATE.—Senator Davis asked that the

case of Mr. Powell be taken up. Mr. D.

subsequently withdrew the request.

Mr. Dixon offered a resolution that the

court on naval affairs be instructed to enquire what is necessary to be done in regard to John Davis, whose distinguished

bravery has been brought to the notice of

government by the report of Com. Dupont.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Kennedy offered a resolution that the

Secretary of the Navy inform the Senate

by law what the naval academy was removed to Newport, R. I., and the reasons

for such removal, and whether such reasons

still exist. The resolution expressing the

thanks of congress to Capt. A. H. Foote

his officers and men of the western flotilla

was taken up.

Mr. Grimes spoke in its favor. The reso-

lution was passed. The resolution of the

state line after going about seven miles.

That day we marched fifteen miles, camp-

ing but a short distance from a small town

called Michelville. In the night the wind

arose and blew down a good many tents.

Others were taken down to keep them from

being blown down. Next day we marched

twenty-two miles, and camped within ten

miles of the city, without pitching tents, as

it was the order to proceed next morning

at three o'clock. Accordingly, at these

o'clock we again started, the 10th taking

the lead, but for some reason (unknown to

me) when within two miles of the city, we

were counter-marched two hours and camped.

We staid in camp near two days, when we struck tents and crossed the river

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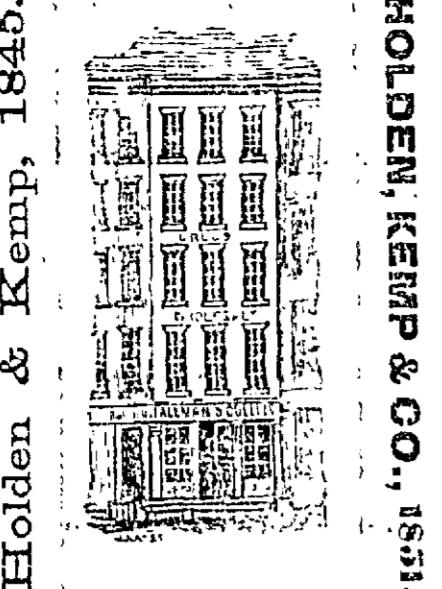
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it was the order to proceed next morning

at three o'clock. Accordingly, at

# Cephalic Pill Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache All kinds of Headache.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS  
**EMPIRE DRUG STORE,**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.  
**TALLMAN & COLLINS,**  
Successors to  
**Holden, Kemp & Co.,**  
PROPRIETORS.



Holden & Kemp, 1845.

**TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1857,**  
**IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE**  
DEALERS IN  
**East Indian, European & American**  
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dry  
Fruits, Spices, Tea, Coffee, Wine, Liquors, &c.  
Gum, Ware, Whines and Liquors for  
Medicinal purposes. Great Wines,  
on Deposit for Patent  
Medicines.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respect-  
fully acknowledged.

**TALLMAN & COLLINS.**

A Great National Work.

Something for Every Citizen, Every Fireside,  
Every Reader!

No man, no family, no office should be without it.

The only Correct and Complete

**HISTORY OF THE WAR.**

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION  
and the

**WAR FOR THE UNION:**  
A History of the  
Rise and Progress of the Rebellion,  
and

Controversy, Narratives of Events and Incidents, from  
the First Stages of the Insurrection Against the Re-  
public down to the Close of the Conflict.

With Numerous Illustrations, Maps, and Charts.

In Weekly Parts, 32 pages, large 8vo.

Price 10 Cents.

THE want of an authentic and thorough history of  
the rebellion, for present reference and future his-  
toration, is the subject of general regret. No work of  
that character has yet been published, and to complete  
the mass of the rumors, reports, dispatches, letter-  
columns of the daily newspapers, to prepare for  
its confined columns, the greatest tact and ingenuity  
is most desired, and to produce a work of permanent  
value as well as of present interest, the publisher  
has arranged for the issue of the history as above  
set forth in a form and at a price which shall render  
it of service to all who desire to consult it.

This history will tell the story as it is given in a clear,  
consecutive narrative of the entire movement, includ-  
ing all the incidents and events in their exact order,  
and containing the important documents and extracts  
of all the public documents of the government.

It will also contain a more or less full account  
of all the principal events, and corrects, as far as  
possible the errors and discrepancies in the his-  
tory of the war, as given in the newspapers.

It will be written in a style calculated to interest  
the reader, and to introduce him into such  
personal and social incidents as may serve to elucidate  
the relations of individuals and communities to the grand  
events of the time.

It is to be hoped that the newspapers will be  
able to furnish the information required, and that  
the compiler will be enabled to collect it.

He will also furnish the names of the  
writers of the various parts, and the date of each  
part, so that the reader may be enabled to consult  
them in their proper order.

It will be published in a weekly form, and  
will be sold at 10 cents per part, and 50 cents per  
volume.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861.  
 Chicago, through, Arrive, Chicago, Depart, 10:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 12:30 A.M.  
 4:30 P.M. 12:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 12:30 A.M.  
 Oshkosh and way, 12:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 12:30 A.M.  
 Milwaukee, through, 12:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 12:30 A.M.  
 Monroe and way, 10:30 A.M. 5:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 12:30 A.M.  
 Madison and way, 12:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 12:30 A.M.  
 Belvidere and way, 12:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 12:30 A.M.  
 One-half hour from Janesville to Madison, and two hours from Janesville to Belvidere. Tuesday and Friday at 8 A.M.; arrived Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.  
 Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 7 P.M.; closes Tuesday and Saturday at 4 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

### Tax on Flour.

Some anxiety is manifested by manufacturers of flour in consequence of the proposed tax of ten cents on each barrel, by the government. This grows out of the advantage which Canadian millers will have over our millers, on account of the misnamed reciprocity treaty with that province. Their flour is admitted free into this country under that treaty, and hence they will have the advantage over us in the manufacture of flour, just the amount of the tax of ten cents upon each barrel imposed on this side of the line on our manufactured article. This will discriminate against our millers, and it is contended, drive them out of the market, as the amount of the tax is just about the average profit on each barrel.

If this is a correct view of the subject, it is a matter that should be attended to without delay by the flour manufacturers throughout the country. As that business is largely prosecuted in this county, and in several places in this country, the especial attention of those interested here should be directed to this subject, and proper representations made to the committee of ways and means in congress, that the threatened evil effects of the tax may be avoided.

The millers of our city are not alone interested, but also the producers of wheat. It is a fact that Janesville is the best local wheat market in the state. Higher prices are paid here than elsewhere away from the lake shore, and this is occasioned by the competition of the millers in our wheat market. Strike their business out of existence and it would reduce the average price of wheat in this market to considerable extent, and the loss would fall upon the farmer. Incidentally we are, therefore, all interested in this matter, as upon the prosperity of the wheat growers depends that of every other kind of business in this region.

A MEMBER OF THE LIGHT GUARD TELLS.—We regret to learn by telegraph, to-day, from Washington, that Sergeant A. L. Cutts, of company E, Wisconsin Fifth, has been poisoned, by drinking water from a well into which poison had been thrown by the rebels. Sergeant Cutts, belongs to the Light Guard, of this city, and is highly esteemed by his comrades and by all who know him. We trust we may yet hear of his recovery.

Private Williams, Co. K., Dunn County Rifles, was also poisoned at the same time. It is feared that neither will survive. The atrocious barbarism which characterizes the cowardly mode of warfare adopted by the rebels, comes home to us in its full force when one of our own friends falls a victim to their assassin like propensities.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NOMINATIONS.—The delegates from the several fire companies of this city met last evening, at No. 3's engine house, and unanimously nominated James Hemming for chief engineer; John W. Bolton and John C. Spencer for assistants.

For the Daily Gazette.

The entertainment given by the Union Opera and Ballet Troupe last evening was a great success. Carolista upon the tight rope was the great feature. Her dancing was perfect and equal to anything seen here. Their entertainments are repeated to-night and Saturday.

A BEAUTIFUL STORE.—The new store into which Webb & Lee have removed (the former banking house of John P. Hoyt & Co.) is one of the best and most tastefully arranged establishments in the country.—Their rich stock of goods is displayed to great advantage, and it is a genuine satisfaction to a lover of beauty and good taste to visit their new quarters.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The April number of this magazine has been published, and sustains its old reputation. We will furnish the magazine and our large weekly paper one year for \$2.50. By this means, Godey can be obtained at \$2.00.

HARVEY GUARDS ELECTION.—The Harvey Guards belonging to the 17th regiment held an election of officers last evening at Camp Randall with the following result:

Captain, Patrick Geraughty; 1st Lieutenant, Charles Edward Furboig; 2d Lieutenant, Peter Smith.

This fine company numbers 115 men, which have mostly been enlisted in Racine county by the captain and in Dane by the 1st lieutenant. It is an able officered and well manned company, and favorably compares with the other fine companies of the gallant 17th regiment.—*Madison Patriot*.

A large number of the men in Capt. Geraughty's company were enlisted in Janesville and Beloit. These places are not generally considered as located in either Racine or Dane county.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The village heretofore known as Hanchettville, in Dane co., will hereafter be known as Marshall. The Post Master General has directed the name of the post office to be changed from Hanchettville to Marshall, to correspond with the late alteration.

For the Daily Gazette.

EDITORS' GAZETTE.—Hearing it stated to the prejudice of John H. Wingate that he is not a candidate for the office of treasurer of this city, this spring, and knowing whereof I speak, I take this method of contradicting such statement, and announcing that Mr. Wingate is candidate for said office at the coming election.

Janesville, March 14th. VOTER.

The rebels pretend to think that their firing forces have at length come to a halt; Ab, but the thing their leaders are coming to is a halter.—*Louisville Journal*.

THE WISCONSIN SIX ON THE POTOMAC.—We find in the Washington City Union and Army Reporter, of the 1st inst., the following list of Wisconsin volunteers in the several hospitals:

*Hospital, Alexandria, Va.*—Jerome B. Angel 2d, Harry Wheeler 2d, J. B. Peters 2d, John Ryan 2d, Daniel Motley 2d, John Vass 2d, Michael Lyle 2d, Charles Shaft 3d, Benj Allspang 3d, Abraham 3d, Henry Kemper 3d, Hiram Burns 5th, Harvey G French 5th, Milton Gillet 5th, Henry D Jones 5th, Sergeant Fred Foster 5th, John Craig 5th, James Under Koller 1st, Edward Thompson 3d, G. Booth 3d, John Dayton 3d, F. S. Thompson 3d, James Arnold 5th, F. C. Bingham 5th, D. H. Ballister 5th, F. Lanckess 5th, P. M. Russell 5th, E. A. Bottom 6th, Sergeant A. Fox 6th, M. T Moore 6th, H. G. Matteson 6th, W. B. Ryer 6th.

*Hospital, Annapolis, Md.*—G. W. Griffith 2d, C. D. Ettinger 2d, S. B. French 6th, D. T. Jones 6th, G. Rose 6th.

*Hospital, Georgetown, D. C.*—D. Thaddeus, D. 2d, J. Van Stork 2d, P. McDermott 2d, L. F. Fuller 2d, A. Payne 1st, W. W. Skinner, A. 1st battery.

*Columbia College Hospital.*—E. R. Jones, Esq.

*Hospital, Kalorama.*—George Washington, C. 6th.

No Discount on Time

**PAY UP! PAY UP!**  
A LL persons indebted to me must pay before the 15th inst., or pay the cost of a forced collection in addition to the debt. *No exceptions allowed.*  
HENRY NEWMAN,  
Janesville, March 6th, 1862.

**COMMERCIAL.**

Janesville Wholesale Market, reported for the Janesville Gazette, by **STURGEON & GRAY,** GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, March 14, 1862.

We make up prices as follows:—

**WHEAT**—white winter flake; good to choice milling spring 75c/80, shipping grades 62c/70.

**CORN**—pure white dent 22c/35 per bushel, shelled, yellow and mixed lots 18c/20c, and 15c/20c per 72 lbs. ear.

**OATS**—good local and shipping demand at 17c/18c per bushel.

**RICE**—in good request at 28c/32c per 100 lbs.

**BALLET**—choice samples in demand at 20c/25c.

**DRESSED HOGS**—quoted at \$3.00/3.50 per 100 lbs. fat and heavy.

**TIMOTHY SEED**—fine at 12c/15c per 10 lbs.

**POTATOES**—medium in small lot 20c/25c per bushel.

**BUTTER**—good to choice roll 10c/12c, sticks 7c/9c.

**EGR**—better supply at 9c/10c per dozen.

**HIDE**—Green, to 6c/8c, Ivory, 10c/12c.

**FOOTCLOTH**—dry-cleaned turkeys, 14c/16c; chickens, 4c/6c.

**FLOUR**—spring at least 25c, per 100 lbs.

**GLORIOUS NEWS!**

SO ALSO HAS

**KING COTTON.**

OWING TO THE ABOVE FACTS  
**McKEY & BRO.**

HAVE determined to be the first to reduce the price of

**COTTON GOODS,** and now offer, for the

**NEXT THREE DAYS,** the following goods at the improved prices, namely:

Our entire stock of best brands of dark flannel prints at the per yard or 10 yards for \$1. Sold this day in Milwaukee and Chicago 1c.

All our RC Prints at 5c.

Our entire stock of best flannel and 100% carded sheeting at 12c/15c, sold by us until the issue of this circular at 15c, and now offer, the next thirty days, at 12c.

Our entire stock of factory now offered at the per yard, or 3 yards for \$1.

We will sell in the

**SAME PROPORTION** the balance of our Cotton Goods, namely:

**COTTONADES.**

**CANTON FLANNELS.**

**CHECKS,**

**TICKS,**

**PRINTS,**

**KENTUCKY JEANS**

**FARMERS' & MECHANIC'S CASSIMERES,**

and all the

**LEADING STYLES OF DOMESTICS**

to be found in

**THE MARKET.**

The Above Goods

were all

**BOUGHT LAST AUGUST**

from

**Fifty to Seventy-five Per Cent Less**

than they can be

**BOUGHT OF THE MANUFACTURERS**

at the present time, and

**WE SHALL SELL THEM**

at least

than they can now be

Bought for of the Manufacturers,

For the Next Thirty Days

WE SHALL SELL

all of our

**Best Prints at 10c**

**Heavy Brown Sheetings, yd wide, is**

The Best Assortment of

**BLEACHED SHIRTINGS**

in the State at

**LAST YEAR'S PRICES.**

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

Janesville, March 16th, 1862.

MR. KEY & BRO.

**DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.**

I, undersigned, heretofore existing between the

Captain, Patrick Geraughty; 1st Lieutenant, Charles Edward Furboig; 2d Lieutenant, Peter Smith.

This fine company numbers 115 men, which have mostly been enlisted in Racine county by the captain and in Dane by the 1st lieutenant. It is an able officered and well manned company, and favorably compares with the other fine companies of the gallant 17th regiment.—*Madison Patriot*.

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Janesville, March 14th. VOTER.

The rebels pretend to think that their firing forces have at length come to a halt; Ab, but the thing their leaders are coming to is a halter.—*Louisville Journal*.

## New York Cash Store,

March 10th, 1862.

## SPRING SALE

DOMESTIC

## DRY GOODS

FOR THE NEXT

## THIRTY DAYS.

AT

## VERY LOW PRICES.

## WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A

LARGE LOT OF

## DOMESTICS!

consisting of

## BROWN & BLEACHED SHEETINGS

of all the

## FAVORITE BRANDS MADE,

Denims,

Ticks,

Prints,

Kentucky Jeans

## FARMERS' & MECHANIC'S CASSIMERES,

and all the

## LEADING STYLES OF DOMESTICS

to be found in

